

Atty's 21919

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**SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS**

Page 12, please rewrite the following paragraph to read --

The apparatus for this apparatus has been shown in FIGS. 3 and 3a in which the broad-band light source 1 is connected to one of the four terminals and the optocoupler 2 connects the light source 1 to the two glass fibers 3 and 4. The Bragg grating 5, seen also in FIG. 3a, is written into the glass fiber 3 with the characteristic Bragg wavelength  $\lambda_{BG2}$   $\lambda_{BG1}$ . --

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Page 14, please rewrite the following paragraph to read --

In FIG. 7, the distributed Bragg gratings are represented at 5.1, 5.2 and 5a 5.m, respectively. The Bragg gratings can be commercially available units of the type described in the brochure entitled "Fiber Bragg Gratings" of the firm Advanced Optics Solutions (AOS) GmbH of Germany. Since a single photodetector of simple construction is used with the invention, spectrum analyzers of the type hitherto employed are not necessary. The effect of intensity variations at the light source 1 can be compensated by connecting the otherwise unused free branch of the coupler 2, as shown by a dot-dash line in FIG. 7, for example, to additional glass fibers which can parallel the glass fiber 3 and produce a light signal which can be transformed into a voltage to which the output voltage of the photodetector 8 can be normalized as may be necessary to compensate for fluctuations in the light intensity of the source 1. The means for that purpose have been represented at 10 in FIG. 7. --